

The protruding blade 13 in the rotor 1 in figure 1 has two sides, one is the power side in which the working fluid 27 pushes the blade in a powerful rotary motion. (Please see the drawing on page 37) The other side of the blade is the exhaust side in which the used fluid 28 (gas or liquid) is squeezed out from the semi-circular canals on the left and right covers of the housing or casing 2. The used 28 will pass first through the rectangular opening 7a and 7b of the internal exit chamber 7 (please see the above drawing in figure 3) then passing again a hole 10 (please see figures 1, 5, 6 and 7) and reaching the external exit chamber 12 or a rim-like canal then the used fluid 28 will flow and exit to the exhaust pipe 6. (Please see figures 1 and 4)

In figure 7 the working fluid 27 is represented by a single-head arrow. We can see several single-head arrows are pushing the curve wall of the semi-circular canal 21 of the left cover 4, the power side portion of the blade 13 and the flat wall of rotor 1. The other side of the rotor 1 the blade 13 also protrudes on the right side of the semi-circular canal 20 of the right cover 3. Like in the left side of the rotor 1 the working fluid 27 also simultaneously pushing the protruding power side of the blade 13, the curve wall of the semi-circular canal 20 and also the flat wall of the rotor 1. Since the power side of the blade 13 on the left and right side of the rotor 1 is pushable, it is then powerfully pushed by the working fluid 27 in a rotary motion.

As the rotor 1 rotate the used fluid 28 (which is represented by double-head arrow) that are left behind on the semi-circular canals on the left cover 4 and the right cover 3 of the housing or casing 2 (please see figure 7) will be squeezed out by the exhaust side of the blade 1 to the internal exit chamber 7 up to the external exit chamber 12 then out to the exhaust pipe 6.

We have to make sure that there's no leakage or working fluid pressure collapse in the system inside the TZUY TURBINE in order to maintain its rotational power. The only possible problem that I can see where the working fluid can leak is in the tip or edge of the blade 13. If the single blade used in the TZUY TURBINE's rotor 1 has a thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, we can use two blades $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick. The two blades will still fit the blade's chamber but it has now two tips or edges of the blades on both sides of the rotor 1. This will have a good sealing power because two blade tips on every side of the rotor are better than one blade tip or edge to seal the moving working fluid. There's no problem of working fluid leakage if the TZUY TURBINE is used in hydroelectric plant. One blade will be enough.

We are already through investigating the external entrance chamber 11. We'll have to investigate now the protruding blade on the left side of the rotor 1 if it is properly sealed. The blade 13 in figure 4 and the blade 13 in figure 7 is in complete contact with the semi-circular canal 21 on the left cover 4 of the housing or casing 2. The protruding blade on the rotor 1 (please see the drawing on page 37) on its upper side and in the bottom side is thick so there's no problem of working fluid leakage. However, the tip or edge of the blade has a little contact to the semi-circular